

NEW ANTHRIBIDAE FROM THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

BY DR. KARL JORDAN.

1. *Acorynus frontalis* oceani nov. subsp.

♂♀. Pronotum macula laterali subrotunda sat magna in arca carinae sita notatum.

Hab. Tanah Masa, Batoe Islands (Kannegieter), three ♂♂, one ♀, in Mus. Natura Artis Magistra, Amsterdam.

The underside is spotted with luteous, as in *A. f. frontalis* Jord. (1895) from Perak, Sumatra, and Borneo; but the pronotum bears a very conspicuous, yellowish lateral spot in the curve of the carina, and the cheek is also yellowish below the eye.

2. *Mucronianus tenuicornis* spec. nov.

♂. Rufus, pube grisea hic et inde aurea vestitus, antennis pedibusque pallide rufis gracilibus; rostro sine carina; pronoto impunctato; pygidio apice rotundato; femore antico subtu villosu.

Long. (cap. excl.) 6 mm.

Hab. Bintang, Riouw Islands, one ♂.

Proboscis depressed apically in centre, without carinae, densely covered with a golden-grey pubescence. Head likewise densely pubescent, more golden than the proboscis. Antenna slender, reaching to middle of elytra, segments III to VIII very slender, IV to VIII almost equal in length, III slightly longer, IX a very little shorter, X about three times as long as broad, the club being slenderer than in the other known species of the genus.

Pronotum smooth, with very minute punctures on the sides, without any coarse puncturation, on disc the grey pubescence partly rubbed off, in an oblique aspect traces of ferruginous brown spots visible; dorsal carina slightly convex, especially towards sides, lateral carina nearly horizontal, the angle completely rounded off, the short basal longitudinal carina joining the lateral carina and forming with it an acute (dorsal) angle; length of pronotum 25, width 38.

Scutellum and elytra pubescent grey, with a golden sheen when viewed at certain angles, an antemedian, elliptical, sutural macula blackish brown, produced to scutellum on suture, a smaller rounded limbal spot before middle and a paler, rather diffuse, transverse band at the beginning of the apical declivity, middle of disc clay-colour, alternate interspaces a little convex. Basal margin of elytrum curved forward. Pygidium as long as broad, flat, completely rounded (♂!), without trace of an apical projection.

Prosternum convex between anterior margin and coxae, on the side a large patch of dense pubescence grey-white with a golden tint. Mesosternal process broader than the midcoxa. Abdomen convex, not at all depressed, but fourth segment with a small apical swelling halfway between middle and sides. Legs uniformly pale rufous, forefemur with long pubescence on underside; apices of tibiae not incrassate.

3. *Mucronianus gerrhus* nov. spec.

♂. Niger, pube cinerea parum lutescente obtectus, brunneo-olivaceo variegatus, elytris macula suturali magna mediana nigra ornatis; antennis crassis, segmento octavo triangulari omnium maximo, nono et decimo brevibus; pygidio simplice, rotundato; abdomine convexo.

Long. (cap. excl.) 5.5 mm.

Hab. Assam: Nengpoh, Khasia Hills, one ♂.

Proboscis densely pubescent cinereous, uneven, but without carinae. Head brown, luteous grey around the eyes, with an indication of median streak of the same pubescence. Antenna reaching to middle of elytra, brownish black, segment I rufous, III a little longer than IV, IV as long as VI, V slightly shorter, VI = VII, both broader than III-V, VIII broadest and longest, triangular, a little over twice as long as broad, one-sixth longer than II, slightly shorter than IX, X, XI together, and a little broader, IX twice as broad as long, X somewhat longer than IX, but still broader than long, XI about as long as broad.

Prothorax more than half as broad again as long (35 : 20), densely punctured; disc with four diffuse brownish patches; dorsal carina slightly convex, lateral carina horizontal, forming a right angle with the dorsal one, but the apex of the angle rounded off.

Basal margin of elytrum strongly curved forward, subbasal callosity broad, low, behind basal margin a diffuse, brownish, transverse band; traces of the same colour along the sides, very indistinct; the black saddle almost pointed laterally, reaching to the fifth line of punctures; width of elytra 38, length 52. Pygidium brownish grey, whitish in centre, broader than long, more convex at base than at apex.

Underside densely ashy grey with slight luteous shadows. Metasternum and abdomen convex. Legs the same colour, but apices of tibiae and of tarsal segment I, the entire segment II, and upperside of III and IV brownish black.

4. *Mucronianus ellipticus* spec. nov.

♀. Like *M. gerrhus*, but pubescence purer ashy white, covering also the tarsi; apices of tibiae very slightly brown; black macula of elytra much larger, regularly elliptical, reaching from basal fourth of suture to apical fourth. Antenna a little farther away from eye, the segments V to VIII not incrassate (♀!), VIII quite short, IX the largest, triangular, twice as long as broad, one-tenth longer than III, also a little longer than X and XI together, X broader than long, XI slightly longer than broad. Dorsal carina of pronotum somewhat more convex than in *M. gerrhus*.

Length: 4.5 mm.

Hab. Borneo: Kuching, i. 1907 (ex Mus. Sarawak), one ♀.

5. *Mucronianus axius* spec. nov.

♀. Brunneo-rufus, supra griseo signatus, subtus griseus. Caput magis convexum quam in huius generis caeteris speciebus, oculis minoribus, rostro longiore, clava antennae longa, segmentis inter se fere aequalibus, longitudine tertii. Pronotum densissime granulosum, carina ad latera fortissime rotundata.

Elytra griseo lineata et guttata, lineis ad marginem basalem coniunctis. Pygidium rotundatum, granulatum. Tarsi brunnei griseo pubescentes.

Long. (cap. excl.) 4 mm.

Hab. Borneo: Kuching (J. Hewitt), one ♀.

Owing to the smaller size of the eye the distance of the eye from the antennal groove is considerably larger than in the other species of the genus. There is no sulcus between eye and antennal groove. The rostrum is narrower and rather longer and has no carinae. Antenna long, reaching beyond middle of elytra (♀!); segments I and II pale rufous, together about as long as III, this nearly half as long again as IV, IV to VII almost equal, VIII about one-fourth shorter, III to VIII thin, club slender, IX as long as III, X = XI a little shorter than IX, IX about three times as long as broad, linear, not triangular.

Pronotum grey at the sides, rufous brown on disc, with an ill-defined grey median line; carina slightly convex, concave at the sides, curved forward in a very wide arc, the lateral carina being oblique.

Scutellum very short, transverse, almost linear. Elytrum with the basal margin curved forward, stripes of punctures weak, in the first (=sutural), third, fifth, and seventh interspaces a grey line, more or less complete from base to beyond middle, the lines united at the base and again behind middle, where they are enlarged into dots, second and third united also before middle, on apical declivity a central dot on each elytrum, at margin grey pubescence at shoulder, in middle, and from apex forward.

Pygidium with grey pubescence, which is sparse at apex; flat, granulose, a little longer than broad, slightly narrowed towards apex, which is strongly rounded.

Underside densely pubescent grey, the pubescence less dense on the legs; the tarsi somewhat darker than the tibiae, except the claws, which are rufous; first foretarsal segment not quite one-third shorter than foretibia (5:7).

6. *Ecelonerus albopictus* Pasc. (1860).

♂♀. Niger, supra pube lutea et nigra vestitus, pronoti apice, elytrorum macula maxima mediana alteraque minore apicali griseo-albis; subtus cum pedibus griseo-albus, tibiis nigro bimaculatis. Antenna longior quam in *E. subfasciato*; pronotum magis rotundatum, carina laterali ad apicem continuata; pygidium latius; foveae abdominales laterales (♂) majores ochraceo pupillatae, segmentum basale fovea mediana griseo pubescente instructum (♂).

Long. (cap. excl.) 8-13 mm.

Hab. Australia: Cairns, Queensland, and N.S. Wales; two pairs.

The white apical border of the pronotum bears several spots of the dark ground-colour at the apical margin, and is posteriorly on each side three times invaded by the ground colour, i.e. six-sinuate; a few minute white dots further back. Scutellum white. The large white area of the elytra extends from side to side, and from basal fourth to apical third, being more sharply defined in front than behind; from the suture a large patch of the dark ground extends into the white area, separating the area dorsally into a larger, transverse, anterior portion and a narrower, oblique, posterior portion; apical white mark about 1 mm. broad at suture, not interrupted. Pygidium white.

Antenna rufescent, segment III very little longer than IV, club much longer than in *E. subfasciatus*, IX and X rather strongly asymmetrical, trian-

gular. The lateral abdominal grooves of the ♂ bear a clayish ochraceous, somewhat golden, pubescence. Tarsi rufescent.

The pubescence of the underside is finer and denser than in *E. subfasciatus* Fahr. (1839). On the elytra the ochraceous pubescence is a little denser in the interspaces 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 than in the others.

We give the above description of *E. albopictus*, as we have to refer to the species in the descriptions of the following three closely allied *Eceloneri*.

7. *Ecelonerus molitor* spec. nov.

♂♀. *E. albopicto* Pasc. (1860) similis, rostro cum capite albo-cinereo, area albo-cinerea elytrorum postice diffusa, antice oblique truncata et ad suturam divisa, in utroque elytro tribus guttis nigro-velutinis notata, pygidio cum elytrorum apice fusco-ochraceo nec albo; foveis abdominalibus (♂) indistinctis, segmento primo sine fovea mediana.

Long. (cap. excl.) 9–13 mm.

Hab. Woodlark (A. S. Meek), type; Sudest Isl. (A. S. Meek); Mailu, British N. Guinea (Anthony); Aru (H. Kühn).

Proboscis longer than in *E. albopictus*, white like the head, with an admixture of yellowish pubescence, a short median carina at base. Antenna rufous, segments IX and X asymmetrical as in *E. albopictus*, triangular. Prothorax less globose than in *E. robustus*, carina usually interrupted in centre, apical margin white, but this border less sharply marked. Scutellum white. The white (or nearly white) area of the elytra larger than in *E. robustus*, posteriorly diffuse, and here not distinctly interrupted at the suture, its anterior margin laterally very oblique, the fuscous basal area being wider at the sides than above; this area extends along suture to middle, dividing the white patch, with black velvety spot in third interspace before middle and two similar spots (in third and fifth interspaces) further back; apex of elytra and pygidium fuscous like base, i.e. the black derm not quite concealed by a mixture of clayish and greyish pubescence, alternate interspaces (uneven numbers) slightly clay-colour.

Underside grey or nearly white. The abdomen of ♂ flattened in middle, the lateral foveae of segments II to IV very shallow, with but a slight concentration of the pubescence in the centre, not at all conspicuous, no median fovea on first segment. Legs rufescent, tarsi palest, tibiae with prominent black spot a little beyond middle and a trace of a basal spot.

8. *Ecelonerus albinasus* spec. nov.

♂♀. Rostrum cum capite album; antenna rufescens, segmento 3^o quarto longiore, 10^o transverso. Pronoti margo anterior tenuiter albus tridentatus, discus albo variegatus linea tenui brevi mediana basali. Elytra post medium albo pubescentes, macula mediana subsuturali e duabus guttis nigris composita notata. Pygidium album. Subtus albus; tibiae brunneo bimaculatae; foveae laterales abdominales (♂) conspicuae, rotundae, albo-pubescentes.

Long. (cap. excl.) 7.5–12 mm.

Hab. Australia: Coomooboolaro, Dawson district, Queensland (ex coll. Barnard), a pair; "Australia."

The antenna agrees better with that of *E. subfasciatus*, the club being shorter than in *molitor* and *albopictus*, and segment III longer; the colour is also darker. The white marginal apical border of the pronotum is much narrower than in the

two previous species, sharply defined. From it project backwards three teeth one in centre and one each on the level of the upper margin of the eye; from the scutellum across the interrupted carina a thin but distinct white median line, numerous white clouds and small spots, more or less diffuse, all over the pronotum. The lateral carina reaches apex by means of a ridge, but this ridge not quite so distinct as in the previous species here described. The white (or creamy) area of the elytra commencing before the middle of the lateral margin, anteriorly diffuse, reaching up to fourth interspace, but white diffuse pubescence present also further basad and dorsad, in middle a black velvety oblong spot in interspaces III and V, the white at the side and behind these spots sharply defined; from behind middle of elytra the white area very diffuse, but continued to apex by means of white dots and dispersed white pubescence, a subapical small patch fuscous, bearing a white dot, at extreme apex the white pubescence denser, but there is no apical spot contrasting with the ground before it as there is in *E. albopictus*. Pygidium and underside white.

Derm of legs darker than in the two previous species. Abdominal ♂-foveæ circular, smaller than in *E. albopictus*, with white pubescence; median groove of first segment small.

9. *Ecelonerus virgatus* spec. nov.

♂. Rostrum in medio convexo glabrum, ut caput albo trivirgatum. Oculus longior quam in caeteribus speciebus. Pronotum albo et fusco virgatum, duabus maculis apicalibus dorsalibus nigris notatum, carina dorsali versus latera angulata. Elytra albescentes, area basali communi, plaga obliqua mediana, atque macula communi antepicali rotunda fusciscentibus notata, interspatiis 3^o et 5^o duabus guttis nigris signatis, una mediana, altera antepicali. Tibiae indistincte brunneo bimaclatae.

Long. (cap. excl.) 10 mm.

Hab. Australia, no more precise locality given, one ♀.

Eye decidedly longer than broad. Rostrum convex along middle and here almost without punctures, the sides and a median stripe as on head white, pubescence between these ill-defined stripes luteous, with the dark derm shining through. Antenna as in *E. albopictus*, but less pale rufous, club broader, segment III rather longer.

Pronotum with five ill-defined white stripes, a black apical spot between central stripe and the next, and a similar spot at base; dorsal carina interrupted in centre and biangulate towards side, the upper angle pointed forward and the outer one (which is close to it) backward; the forward continuation of the lateral carina less well marked than in *E. albopictus*.

Base of elytra fuscous, but scutellum, the first interspace, and a conspicuous streak above shoulder white, on apical declivity a round sutural patch reaching to the fifth stripe of punctures fuscous, bearing anteriorly a black spot in the third and fifth interspaces, the outer spots further back than the inner ones, in middle of each elytrum an oblique fuscous patch from third interspace to near outer margin, with a black dot in third and fifth interspaces; pubescence of rest of elytra white, but not very dense, and the suture clay-colour. Pygidium white, mixed with luteous.

Pubescence of underside white, less dense than usual on abdomen, no abdominal foveæ (♂!). Legs as in *E. albinasus*, spots of tibiae quite small.

10. *Gulamentus signatus* spec. nov.

♂♀. *G. meliori* Jord. (1922) structura similis; sed toto rostro, pronoti lateribus latissimis, elytrorum macula magna subbasali utrimque ad marginem basalem continuata, macula minore transversa antepicali conspicue griseis parum lutescentibus, pygidio plus minusve griseo utrimque macula nigro-brunnea notato.

Long. (cap. excl.) 4–6 mm.

Hab. Congo: Elisabethville, xi. 1911 (Miss. Agric.), in the Congo Museum at Tervueren, a series of both sexes.

Pygidium of ♂ almost twice as broad as long, with the apex rounded, hardly at all truncate, in ♀ much longer, with the apex truncate-emarginate; in most specimens with a grey border and grey median line, sometimes entirely grey with scarcely a trace of a brown spot. Anal ventral segment of ♂ with a rounded impression as in *G. melior*, but without distinct hump at the side of the groove. The grey, often slightly yellowish, pubescence occupies the proboscis and the anterior portion of the frons, the pronotum except the median third (or less), the whole undersurface, and the legs. The apices of the tibiae and of the tarsal segments I and II, as well as a spot on the femora and all the claw-segments black, the chitin of the grey portions rufescent; on the abdomen, close to the elytra, a row of small black dots. Scutellum black, with a grey apical spot; suture close to scutellum likewise black. On elytra a large grey sutural macula, which extends to the base at each side of the black, more or less trilobate scutellar spot; the grey macula subquadrate, but irregular, sinuate laterally, truncate or rotundate posteriorly, sometimes continued backwards on the suture, usually bearing a small blackish sutural spot; at apical third of each elytrum a subsutural spot, the two spots nearly always connected with each other across the suture; besides these conspicuous markings numerous grey specklets and small spots, of which a basal one above the shoulder and two limbal ones usually are the largest; in middle of each elytrum a brown longitudinal shadow quite inconspicuous. Usually small grey elongate spots anteriorly and posteriorly in middle of pronotum, and a similar spot on the frons. Eye bordered with grey, except along frons.
